PURE FOOD AND DRUGS,

An Act Recommended to Congress by the Na-

tional Board of Trade.

By the public-spirited liberality of one of

enabled in December, 1879, to offer prizes for

the best drafts of nots to prevent the injurious adulteration of food and to regulate its sale

of the President of the Board an act that in their

judgment would effect the purpose. The mem-

Chandler, President of the New York Board

of Health; the Hon. B. Williamson, ex-Chan-

prize to an analytical chemist of London, G. W.

Wigner, F. C. S.; the second to Vernon M.

Davis of New York; the third to William H.

Newell, M. D., of Jersey City; and they sub-

mitted a draft of an act which the National

Board of Trade at its meeting last month in

Washington unanimously approved and ordered transmitted to Congress with a memorial

asking its passage.

The first section makes the importation or transportation from one State or Territory to another of any adulterated article of food or

METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIES. CURIOUS FACTS FROM THE NEW YORK

Manhattan Island as a Manufacturing Centre

been at work collecting statistics relating to the Industries and manufactories of New York city. result is much valuable and curious informaa new thing; but the manner of doing it is new. so much for each corporation, company, establishment, or industry returned. This method was not conducive to thorough investigation and accurate returns. Marshals, as a rule, did not care to epend time with disobliging or suspiclous proprietors of manufactories, and subsequent revelations show that the returns of past decades must have been very inaccurate.

In February, 1879, Congress passed a bill authorizing the Superintendent of Census to with-draw this work of taking the census of the products of industry from the hands of the consus enumerators in all towns of ever 8.000 inhabitants, and place it in charge of special agents in the differentiarge cities. These chief special agents were empowered to hiro deputies whenever it was necessary, and all ware paid by the day, without regard to the number of returns made. Thus, 276 cities have been orare being, canvassed, and 376 men are employed in the work.

Mr. Charles E. Hill, an old New York mer chant, was appointed by Gen. Walker as Chief Special Agent to collect the manufacturing sta-tistics for the city of New York." He has his office at 21 Cortlandt acreet, and there a Sux reporter found him yesterday, surrounded by began our work in the summer," said Mr. Hill, "we encountered considerable opposition. It was rumored that this office had some my sierious connection with a prominent commercial agency. The newspapers took it up and the people became alarmed. We were brought almost to a standard. We were brought almost to a standard, We were brought almost to a standard, for proprietors, believing these rumors, naturally refused to give us information. Gen. Walker wrote a letter to me, which I published. In it he said that no commercial agency or person connected with such an agency, or with any business directory, had or would have access to a single figure in the returns of any manufacturer made to me or to my assistants. Such returns were confidential, and that confidence would be held inviolable. In proof of this, Gen. Walker said that of the 250,000 producers who reported their operations to the office in connection with the ninth census, not one ever complained that a single item of his business was disclosed for publication or for the advantage of any rival in business. Well, after that letter was published we had less trouble, and as, from time to time, the newspapers noticed our work, it became easier. We have had very little trouble, and only one man has been arrested for refusing to give information. The same laws govern us as coverned the regular census enumerators. Well, Mr. Johnson, who was a deputy. "Can't do anything with him," "All right," said Mr. Hill. "I'll write to him. I find," is coptinued. That one letter usually fetches them, My men report on Saturdays, and the result is forty or fifty letters to be written on Monday. When the dependencessary information."
"What is the necessary information?"
"What is the necessary information?"
"What is the necessary information. We have the necessary information." "we encountered considerable opposition. It was rumored that this office had some mysteri-

ten on Monday. When the objectors ascertain exactly what's wanted they give the necessary information."

"What is the necessary information?"

"This year the questions on the blanks are more claberate than heretofore. We ask for the name of the corporation, company, or individual producing to the value of \$500 annually; the name of the business, manufacture, or product; the capital invested in business; the greatest number of hands employed, and their ext. In the during the year; the average number of hands employed, and their ext. In number of hands employed, and their ext. The number of bours in the ordinary day of labor; the average day's wages for a salied mechanic; the average day's wages for an ordinary laborer; the total amount paid in wages during the year; the number of months in which the establishment was in operation; the value of material used; the she of the product; the power used in manufacture; if water power, the name of the stream, the height of the fail, the number and kind of whoes used, their revolutions per minute, and horse power; if steam priver, the number of basers, the number of engines, and the horse power. You see that with these questions properly answered we have at our command a deal of highly important information."

revolutions per minute, and horse power; if steam pewer, the number of engines, and the borse power. You see that with these questions properly answered we have at our command a deal of highly important information."

How nearly through. We have \$,000 different recepts in the office now and they are cooling in at the rate of from \$00 to \$00 a week. We have soon every ward except the Eighth, Eleventh, and Fourteeath, and we hope to be through with them by the end of this month. There may then be left unreported scattering cases, which the deputies have been unable to get, from one cause or another. For instance, when one of our men went to one establishment the proprietor was sick with the small-pox. His brother promised to post bimself up, but when our man went again he, too, was sick with the small-pox. When that report does come in we classify them. That is not an away ensy, for we constantly find now and unusual businesses that will not classify with any others. In our final report we shall treat it very tenderly. I assure you. As fast as the reports come in we classify them. That is not an away ensy, for we constantly find now and unusual businesses that will not classify with any others. In our final report we shall not put the statistics concerning any one unclassified tous ness by itself. That would be simily publishing the proprietor's business to the world. We shall combine many unclassified together with explanatory foot notes. The new manufactories that we have discovered have surprised ne. For instance, there is the business of making paper patterns. Already we have found the establishments of the kind that use tons of paper and make thousands of dollars. Ten years and there was nothing of the kind. The making of artificial flowers and featuers is a factory for making of a surprise many properly continued Mr. Hill. Whilsurprise many persons who have find an undinished condition. For instance, a little claim continued and wheelbarrow as glided and filed with a pincusion, then put into the hands of th

issuments, with a captual of \$186.88,994. They omploy a maximum number of 197.964 hands, who receive wages amounting in the aggregate to \$13.027.832. The value of raw material used is \$202.836.544, and the total value of the product of her manufactories is \$322.984.461. Incomplete as are our statistics of the work done in this city, yet it is perfectly safe to say that they will show a total value of manufactured products amounting to \$400.000,000, nearly \$77.000,000 more than in Philadelphia. It is estimated that the value of the product of New York's manufactories exceeds the value of her exports of domestic merchandise, coin, and buillon, which amounted in 1880 to \$388.441.664. It has also been in excess of the imports of morchandise for the last seven years, if we except 1880, when they increased greatly, exceeding our manufactured products \$140,000,000. The value of the imports of merchandises into the United States from Great Friam for last year reached a total of \$210.613.694, an amount about one-half as large as the value of the goods manufactured in this city alone.

"You should also remember that in making our investigations we take great pains to leave out all extantishments not actually located in the city, and other outlying localities get credit for namifactures that should really be credited to

out all establishments not actually located in
the city. The result is that Brooklyn, Jersey
City, and other outlying localities get credit for
naminatures that should really be credited to
New Yors, which furnishes the money and
bishes. We find that the two leading industries
of this city are the manufacture of clothing and
shaughtering animals. In the former, 38,700
hands are employed in 180 establishments;
\$2,184,185 are unid in wages, \$23,515,732 or raw
material used, and the result is a product
valued at \$41,564,053?

It is said that singular discoveries as to
addictations and the like have been made by
your deputies?"

Yes, but not as a part of their daties. They
are simply to ask the questions in the list I

Your denuties?"
Yes, but not as a part of their duties. They are simply to ask the questions in the list I have given you, but frequently manufacturers volunteer curious information. Thus when seeking statistics from sugar reflects we have learned that they used large quantities of the case, or earn sugar; from confectioners that they use white earth, or farea allo, in their candles; from soap men, that a sertain brand of Castles and was made of this wittle earth and grows; that quantities of tomato calsun are made without outlaylor raw material, the manufacturers gathering the skins and release from great tomato-causing establishments. We ascertained that among the skins and release from great tomato-causing establishments, We ascertained that among the skin or 300 bakeries in the sity the number of lovees of bread made from a barrel of flour varies from 300 to 600, according to locally. The better and lighter the bread, the less four taken, and consequently the less nutring at furnished.

The two recost curious cases that I know of come to me from other cities, where they were discovered by the deputies. The chief special agent of Brockeys accures me that it has as-

METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIES.

CURIOUS FACTS FROM THE NEW YORK
CITY CENSUS RECORDS.

Manhattan Island as a Manufacturing Centre
—What Special Agent Hill has Discovered
—How Jamalea Rum and Hency are Made.

Since August last a corps of men have been at work collecting statistics relating to the industries and manufactories of New York city.

Their work is very nearly completed, and the result is much valuable and curious information. This collecting of statistics is by no means a new thing; but the manner of doing it is new.

Heretofore it was done according to a law of 1850, whereby the deputy marshals were paid is much corporation, company, establishment or ladiustry returned. This method is much corporation, company, establishment or ladiustry returned. This method is method they was best clover noney, and illustrate or indicatory and illustrate or indicatory and the second in a compound is sent to the old country as the best clover noney, and illustrate or indicatory and indicatory and illustrate or indicatory and indicatory and indicatory and indicatory and indicatory and i hot from over them, and the compound is sent to the old country as the best clover honey, and if never was heard of by a bee. I told this to a gentleman largely interested in the honey trade, He laughed at it, said that as the cell of the beswas not 1-125th of an inch thick it could not be imitated in paraffluo, and, furthermore, that bees would not work on an artificial foundation. The experiment had been tried often. I answered him that the imitators did not care whether the cells were 1-125th of an inch thick or 125 inches thick, for their customers were not likely to ston and measure them; and, secondly, that bacs were not asked to work on the parafflue foundation. They were saved all that trouble by a man with a ladle of glucose, who flied the cells.

"Rut all this pformation about adulteration."

MR. HURST'S COFFER DAM.

How Bir Ocean Steamships are Repaired without Going into Bry Bock,

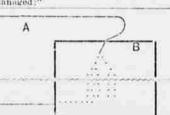
A practical illustration of the way old ideas are sometimes brought to light and adapted to recent events is given by Mr. F. W. J. enough statistics to satisfy the most exacting. Hurst, manager of the National Steamship line, Gradgrind of the present day. "When we first in the use of the coffer dam instead of the dry Several weeks ago the steamship The Queen of

> broken in from a collision on the bay. She was taken to one of the East River dry docks, and with considerable difficulty litted from the water. The lifting, which occupied part of one day, cost \$1,200, and the owners of the dry dock charged \$200 a day for the use of the dock while the repairs were being made. Three days after The Queen's clevation Mr. Hurst came to the conclusion that \$2,800 was quite enough to pay for the privilege of allowing the vessel to stand on the dock for seventy-two hours, while the iron was being cast for her repairs, so he had her lowered into the river with the bow still cast and to break readily after the application of force. Sometimes bursding after the application of force. open and towed to the Eric Basin. The Na-Burst had a square coffer dam built on the deek and then lowered into the water. This coffer dam was about twenty-five feet square, and was nothing more or less than a huge box without a cover. In one side of this box an aperture was cut, into which the bow of the vessel exactly fitted. Then the box was sunk beneath the steamship and raised under her bow so that it fitted snucly to her hull, and the edges were caked. After the water had been pumped out the workmen descended into the box or coffer dam and rebuilt her bow.

the workmen descended into the box or coffer dam and rebuilt her bow.

"It saved us an expenditure of just \$26,000," said Mr. Hurst yesterday. When The Queen arrived in England it was said by the wiseacres that she must be imperfectly repaired, and therefore dangerous. They lifted her on a dry dock. She was examined by the best engineers in Wooiwich, and bought at once by the Govin Woolwich, and bought at once by the Government. She is now carrying English troops to Cape Town. I think that nbout settles the question of her soliditr."

"Where did you get the idea of using a coffer daw for this human?"



EVOLUTION IN BURGLARY.

INGENIOUS TOOLS WITH WHICH THE CRACKSMEN DO THEIR WORK.

The Setroes of Crime Keeping Poce with the Progress of the Race-How Burglars Operate to Circumvent the Safe Makers. There is evolution in burglars' tools as in other things. The mechanical arts are made to do service in the progress of crime as well as in the legitimate development of civilization. The which the Ocean Bank robbers loft behind them in 1869 after plundering the bank safes of \$650,000, would be laughed at by a modern cracksman. That jack bears about the same relation to modern tools that the tallow candle bears to the electric light. Compared with the beautiful net of tools which Capt, Thomas Byrnes, now Inspector Byrnes, captured from the Manhattan Bank robbers, the blg jack is as an ancient landmark. The modern burglar works with brains. His schemes are long headed and far reaching. He marshals his forces like the General of an army. To one is assigned the duty of "piping the cop," or watching the officers; to another the duty of covering retreat. But to the skilful workman them in a burgiary.
One of the most powerful instruments now

used is the "drag," for tearing out the plating of safes. First a hole is drilled in the plate of the safe, or a piece is cut out by the aid of revolving cutters ingeniously applied. Then the drag is attached. The principle of it is the introduction into the hole of a stout, counky piece of steel which goes into the hole endwise and is then turned so that its ends extend beyoud the sides of the hole. Into this chunky place of steel a arrew bolt fits, and runs in a against it. When the screw bolt is turned the force is so great that thick chunks of the heaviest iron plating are torn out rapidly. The more brittle the plate of a safe is the quicker can it be tern out by this powerful instrument. Somethe National line arrived in port with her bow times the process is reversed, and the inside of a safe door is pushed off. Then the boits are moved back without touching the lock, and the that they shall be bard enough to cut, and yet not so brittle as to break readily after the application of force. Sometimes burglars use an immense cutter, much like a crowear, with the end formed like a sort of sardine cutter. This will slice into an iron plate with the same facility that a tin can of preserved fruit can be opened. One law of such an instrument was broken during the burglary in Judge Emmot's house at New Rochelle a lew years ago. The remainder of the instrument was found in a place raided in chanistress by the voice, and was an important feature of the evidence that connected Paisy Conway, Dan Kelly, Larry Griffon, and the others of the gang who were engaged in the burglary.

There is a very powerful instrument that is used to spread apart the bars of window gratings or to enlarge any opening. The principle is to apply a serew bolt with a very fine thread and movades projections. The stiffest from bars can be quickly and noiselessly bent with these. The instrument can be arranged so as to reverse its action, and draw things together with almost irresiable force.

Burglars are familiar with the fact that keen-edged hard steel will cut rleas almost as well as a diamond, and they use a three-cornered in-

ving, whose arrests, escapes, re-arrests and reoscapes have furnished such startling stories
recently; George Howard of the same gang,
who was found dead under mysterious circumstances near Yonkers, and is believed to have
been murdered by some of his confederates;
Dan Keily, one of the Astoria masked burglers;
Neal Lyons, recently shot in a brawl on fixth
avenne; Pote Luther, alins Banja Pete; "Dutch
Dan," "French Louis," and a hest of strers,
such of whose lives would make a book of
crime. They are a band of bold, sirrewd, capable
men, whose wit and ability ought to have made
them fortunes in some honcet calling. MISS STARR'S LOST MONEY. THY THE YOUNG LADY BROUGHT SUIT AGAINST A BOSOM FRIEND.

n A Heged Suspictous Litenppearance of Hand Notes, Table Spoons, Silk Hose, Rare Coins, &c., at a Country Boarding House,

One of the most interesting law suits to be decided by the next General Term of the second Judicial District is that of Miss Ada L. Starr against Mrs. Mary Bushnell Gibson Cragin, for \$781 damages, for the alleged unlawful taking and conversion to her own use of money, jewelry, and other articles. The social position of the defendant, whose father is Mr. its members, the National Board of Trade was Bushnell, a well-known lawyer, has added much to the interest in the case. In June, 1876, the plaintiff, with an aunt, went to Montrose, near Peckskill, to board in the family of Mr. James without imposing unnecessary burdens upon commerce, and for essays on this subject. The F. Bushnell, and there she met the defendant, who was then a widow, bearing the name of committee of award were instructed after the completion of their labors to place in the hands Mrs. Gibson. At that time the family comprised James F. Bushnell, defendant's brother, his wife, Emma Bushnell; an old family servant, and a maid servant. In 1878 the defendbers of this committee were John S. Billings, M. D., Surgeon U. S. A., Vice-President of the ant became proprietor of the house, and the plaintiff took board with her. The family then, National Board of Health; Prof. Charles F. for the greater part of the period that plaintiff. remained, comprised Miss Starr, the defendant, and Herbert Bushneil, a boy of about 18. celler of New Jersey, and Mr. A. H. Hardy, a merchant of Boston. They awarded the first

Miss Ada Starr and Mrs. Cragin were intimate and confidential friends up to the eve of the latter's marriage, when Miss Starr made the accusation of theft. Miss Starr's complaint alleges that Mrs. Cragin unlawfully took from

latter's marriage, when Miss Starr made the accusation of theft. Miss Starr's compaint alleges that Mrs. Cragin unlawfully took from her a sum of money in bills amounting to \$140, another sum in bills amounting to \$100, one \$20 bill, a diamond from a finger ring, a gold watch, six heavy silver table spoons, twenty-four books, ten yards of black slik, and one yard of crape, one overcoat, a vinnigrette, fifty old concercions, six embroidered hieses of underwear, six pairs of embroidered hieses of underwear, six pairs of embroidered slik hose, six ombroidered handkerchiefs, one old china cup and succer, and one pair of scissors.

Miss Starr is an orphan, and is about \$3 years old. Site testified upon the trial that about a week after going to Mr. Bushnell's to board she missed a \$20 bill, and that at irregular intervals the other articles were taken from her trunks and burean drawers, with the exception of the \$140 which she lost on May 13, 1879. She did not lose anything after December, 1878, when Mrs. Gragin, then Mrs. Gibson, became proprietress of the house, until the \$140 was stolen. She and Mrs. Gibson were constant companions, and occupied the same room and bed. Miss Starr lived on the income of some money invested, and on May 1, 1879, she and Mrs. Gibson came down to this city to get the interest. She collected \$280 interest money from J. & R. Lamb of 59 Carmine street and the defending tas when the first should be get her wedding clothes, Miss Starr, at her request, paid her \$135 in advance as board, and then she planed \$140 in her dress for safe keeping. Every night Miss Starr, at her request, paid her \$135 in advance as board, and then she planed \$140 in her dress for safe keeping. Wery night Miss Starr, at her request, paid her \$135 in advance as board, and then she planed \$140 in her dress for safe keeping. Wery night Miss Starr was ill in the night of the bedstend and the mattress. She she out the safe, and show one had the she planed to the outside. Mrs. Gibson one brandy. The later seemed to superl

It is provided, however, that the National Board of Heath, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may declare this or that article exempt, and that the set shall not apply are, Gibson's gold watch in the dirt by the stoop with the string caught around the scrap-er. Mrs. Gibson discovered the watch, and she said that she was glad the robbers had left it. Mrs. Gibson sont for a constable, but Miss Starr did not see bim. Mrs. Gibson said they it wasn't notessary for everybody in the house to see him. When Miss Starr spoke of employing de-tectives Mrs. Gibson said that it was no use to sen it sood maters after had and that she had to artice exempt, and that the act shall not apply to non-injurious mixtures or compounds distinctly labeled as such. The minth section makes it the duty of the Board to publish lists from time to time of such exempt articles, mixtures, and compounds. The teath section defines food as any and every article used for feed or drink by man, and drug as every medicine for internal or external use; the eleventh requires the printing in the Stanutes at Large of all the regulations and declarations under this act of the National Board of Health, and the twelch provides that the act shall take effect ninety days after becoming a law.

HOW HE PUT HER OUT.

Mr. Hazzard's Benial of Mrs. Deputy's Stor In her Suit for 885,000

The suit for \$25,000 damages begun in the Brooklyn City Court by Mrs. Henrietta Deputy against ex-Commissioner of City Works Wil liam H. Hazzard, for injuries received at his hands by being violently shaken and then thrown out of his house, was yesterday the most attractive case on trial in the Brooklyn Court House. The defendant, surrounded by a troop of friends, ladies and gentlemen, entered court with his three lawyers. Gen. Tracy, in opening the case for the defendant, wholly denied the plaintiff's allegations of violence, and claimed that Mrs. Deputy was not suffering from spinal disease caused by the assault, but was hys-

terioni. called to the stand. He is 58 years old, is about six feet tail, and weighs, he says, 165 pounds. He has a large muscular frame, firmly set fea-tures, dark curly hair and whiskers, and grayish blue eyes. His trend and manner is that of a strong man accustomed to command and be obeyed. He is one of the most successful builders in Brooklyn. He testified that on the evening of June 4, about 7 o'clock, Mrs. Deputy and her father came to his house and he admitted them into the library. In their conversation

them into the library. In their conversation she was violent in her language. "I told her," said Mr. Hazzard, "not to talk so; that if she talked like that I would begin to think that she was as dishenest as her husbrad.

"If you say that you lie, she said.

"I then took hold of her left hand, lifted her from the caair, put my arm around her waist and over her arm, about the elbow, and walked her through the library door along the hall and out to the vestibule door. I opened it and set her out on the step. She waved her hand at me and said, 'Oh, you devil.' She was so close to me that I put up my hand to ward hers off.

Q.—Did you put your hand over her mouth and pull her face around? A.—No, I did not touch her face. I did not push her in front of me with her back to my breast. I did not shake her by the shoulder, and I did not put my knee against her in putting her out.

"Are you a well-tempered man?" asked Mr. Morris Wilbur on cross-examination.

Mr. Hazzard—I think I am.

Q.—How long ago is it since you drove an old woman out of your yard in this city with your horsewhip? A.—I don't remember anything of the kind.

Q.—Have you no recollection of going to a

woman out of your yard in this city with index horsewhip? A.—I don't remember anything of the kind.

Q.—Have you no recollection of going to a house in this city, of which you were the custodian, and finding an old woman in the yard tip icking up chips and refuse, and springing out of your wagon and driving her out of the grounds with frequent lashings? A.—I have no recollection of any such occurrence. I must have been drunk or crazy if I did.

Mr. Hazzard then gave an exhibition of how he put Mrs. Deputy out of the house, using Mr. Wilbur to represent the plaintiff.

Charles Dennis, who lives opposite Mr. Hazzard, in Schermerhorn street, testified that he was smoking a cigar upon his front stoop one evening last June, and saw a weman standing on Mr. Hazzard's step gesticulating. She was much excited, and said, as the witness thought:

'Oh, you wretch!'

She then came down the stoop, and, looking back at the house, said:

'Pil kill that man yet.''

She walked quietly down the steps, without using the rail. When she reached the sidewalk, an elderly man came out and spoke to her.

Mrs. Julia A. Die, Mr. Hazzard's sister, testi-

her.
Mrs. Julia A. Die, Mr. Hazzard's sister, testified that she was in the parlor on the night of the assault, with Mr. Hazzard's wife, his two daughters, and others, and heard Mrs. Deputy

say:
If you say my husband is a liar, you are a liar; and if I was a man I would knock you down."

Then she heard Mr. Hazzard tell Mrs. Deputy
that she must go out. She said she would not go.
Mrs. Hazzard corroborated Mrs. Die's story.

THE DEMAND FOR SKATES,

Wholesnie Dealers Selling at Retail Only-

Retail dealers in skates are trying to find out whether they will make as much this winter as they lost last winter. The skating began six weeks earlier than usual this year, and the ice condition. Last winter the retail dealers were long faces, while the wholesale dealers and the manufacturers emiled with satisfaction.

"The retail skate business is a sort of lottery," said a small dealor on Fulton street yesterday. "The wholesale men make up their stock of goods in the summer, and in November they sell to countrymen. If the winter is mild, the retailers have to carry the skates until the next year. In the next winter, if the weather is uncommonly favorable for skaters, as this winter is, the retailers sell all they have, and could sell as many more if they had them. It

A DECEMBER OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY AND

A TREMENDOUS CHURCH ROW

PORTY-PIVE YOUNG MEN WALK OUR WITH THEIR TEACHER.

Pastor Horr's Objection to Walking to Church Twice a Day Causes a Rapture with as Aged Citizen and One of the Best Pillars.

Tarrytown has a Baptist church whose astor is said to be dictatorial. Tarrytown also has an aged citizen who is unquestionably in-dependent. The pastor, the Rev. George R. Horr, is regarded by his congregation with a sort of lukewarm affection, while the aged citizen is loved by the whole town for his pure, un-affected good nature and whole-souled honesty, He is Mr. B. S. Squire, a gentieman of great wealth, who, with his brother, now in Pult a street, this city, established the first manufacturing jewelry establishment on this side of the facturers. All old New Yorkers remember the firm and their exhibitions at Niblo's Garden when the annual county fair was held in those days. Mr. Equire's only son is connected with the firm of Tiffany & Co. in Union square. Some weeks ago the town, which, like all

small places, is intensely interested in its church affairs, was startled by a report that Mr.

Squire, who had been the leading pillar of the church for years, and had contributed in and personal exertions, to make it the leading Battist church of the place, had had an open repture with the Rev. Mr. Horr. The excitement ran high during the ensuing week, and many of the townslok expressed their indignation that Mr. Squire should be interfered with, as he had been the leader of the largest Bible class, numbering about forty-five young men, in the vicinity for more than fourteen years. Every one wondered was would be done the following Sunday, and there was a full attendance in church to assist the rival faction if any motion toward voting should be made. To the unbounded surprise of the congregation, who supposed that Mr. Squire

congregation, who supposed that Mr. Squire would light for his rights, the sffable old genileman arose after the services and said, with a kindly and benevolont look, that he was pretty old now, over 72 years, and as they seemed to want him to go, he would leave their church and go over to the other one, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Todd. Then the old gentleman, still smiling, walked slowly over to Dr. Todd's Baptist church, while his class of forty-five, comprising most of the eligible young men in the church, rose to their feet with one accord, and went over with him.

It was very nice in the boys to follow ma. Very nice. Why, Lord bless mel After I had worked with my dear boys for nearly filteen years, had given them all my onergies, and had secured positions in the larger corporations of New York for those who wanted them, I was badgered and interfered with in the most unprovoked manner. The thing that linally brought matters to a focus was when the minister came to me and announced that herafter I needn't come in the afternoon, as he had decided to have Sunday school immediately after the church services, so we could all stay to both services.

Gracious!' said I, 'what will my dear boys of one of dinner?'

'Oh, let them wait till after Sunday school.' said he,

Gracious! said I. 'what will my dear boys do for dinner?'

Oh. let them wait till after Sunday school,' said he.

And when I asked this servant of God his reason, what do you think he said? That his house was over half a mile from the church, and he didn't care to walk back and forth twice on Sunday! After considerable talk he said if I didn't like it I could have my class, recite to ma alone in the afternoon; but, Lord!' said the old gentleman, smiling ingenuously, 'what is the use of talking about having my class recite when all of the pretty gries are away?'

At the Rev. Mr. Horr's parsonage it was said that nothing need be said about the trouble, but Mr. Samuel Burt, proprietor of the largest grocery store in Tarrytown, and the Rev. Mr. Horr's right hand man, said; 'The whole thing is unfortunate, but it cannot be helped. Mr. Squire is a friend of mine, and indeed he is a friend to every one, for he is a thoroughly good man, but he is Innatical about his cherished Bible class. The young men attond his class irregularly, but there are quite a number of them, and when anything tending to damage the old gentleman occurs they turn out strong.'

"Why—er—the fact is Mr. Horr lives nearly three-quarters of a mile from the church, and the wais twice on Smidly is irksome to him. He had a talk with Mr. Squire to give him the \$100 he had promised to donate to the church some weeks before. Mr. Squire said he'd donated lots of money to that church in the park, and he was morally convinced that a good part of it went into Mr. Horr's private packet. Mr. Horr replied excitedly, and they quarrelled, with what result you know aircaidy, it is a very unfortunate after—very."

It seems to be the copinion of a large number of the residents of Tarrytown that the minister ought for the outer. Now the members of the Bible class as teacher, and Pastor Horr's Sunday school moets after the morning service. Oh, let them wait till after Sunday school,'

STUDEN'S OF GREEK ARCHEOLOGY.

the Ruins of Ancient Assus. Among the passongers by the steamship ermants of the White Star line, which saided for later-

nate on subjects connected with his procession. This is the first expedition ever set I from the country for the

The popular ball of the Elks is to be in the tendemy of Music and Nilson Hall on the 14th of Finmary, and is to have special features and structures.

Died of an Accidental Blow with a Plans. On Dec. 16. Charles Hauff, a cabinetmaker. ving at 629 East Eleventh street, accidentally struck his on, who was working in the same shop with him on the need with a plane. The had died about a week laser. We like it as a straigned peaker lay better the corner, but was allowed to go on his own recognizance.

FASHION NOTES.

Spanish lace headed with gold will be wern. None but foreigners and provincials go to masked balls | Paris. Shirring is used to excess, whonever the material is satio for ball dresses. Golden mombs cloth forms parts of very hands me

Farey colored, embraidered, and open drawn work! Dark red holly becrues are very effective on numbe lar-stan dresses of pure white: Fink talle, trimmed with holly berries without settle, a new fair y tor hall toilets. Plowers have been excluded from winter tounen and athers have taken their place. College bave taken their place.

Gold and amber tringes and embroideries appear 44
many handsome evening dresses.

Floral decorations for fad theses, are much brillad;

stit golden stamens possils, and to utrie.

Tulle over white satin, with product gold decorations,
will be much worm at the Aradom; and pitts all book.

The enture corasge of golden momile cheff is book.

Recar with gold embroidered and secretard stamping.

He rains of dreams introductor occasions of a second library. Go has bounds with long brings in front interior of a summer hostitus; in the back but fair to take the private of Fancion of bein hosnics.

Gold triumings in the form of embodistics, and brails, are more subject white saim to the daily a summer subject. It is the fashion in Atlants. Ga. to give Uniform after the action to the carde to which have displayed a makey single in one corpor, to give the invited him that they are supported to have as 12 octoon 1 M. White plush corpages, with skirts of white this, milk charmling tolets for signific young priva. With subfirement many strainly a limit point remains in the tolets for signific remains the charmling tolets for signific point back are well around it in news, and this point remains in the tolets.